

A BIG LAND PURCHASE. THE BRIBERY CHARGES WHERE IS SHAW?

MR. PAT CALHOUN INTERESTED IN A DEAL IN OHIO.

Nearly a Quarter of a Million Dollars Involved—Mr. Calhoun at the Head of a Big Enterprise.

Mr. Pat Calhoun, of Atlanta, has purchased nearly a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property in Cleveland, O.

It is one of the biggest real estate deals that has been announced in some time.

Interested with Mr. Calhoun in this big transaction are Messrs. Jarvis and Conklin, of Kansas City, Mo.

"Yes," said Mr. Calhoun, in speaking about the deal yesterday, "it is a big transaction, and involves \$223,000."

"The tract of land which we have purchased lies in East Cleveland, just off from Euclid avenue. The Euclid avenue street line runs near it, thus affording convenient transportation into the very heart of the city."

"It is our object to develop the piece of property to as great an extent as money can do it. We have now at work on it a force of hands grading streets which lead up to it, and when the work is completed, which will be done just as soon as possible, the property will be divided into good-sized lots, and on each we will build a nice residence. And we expect from the rental of each of these houses to reap a splendid income. In the piece of property which we have bought there are about twenty-seven acres. It is a beautiful elevated location and has every natural advantage. By improving the property we expect to make it one of the most popular suburban places around Cleveland. The fact that it is situated so near the famous Euclid avenue, the beautiful residence street of Cleveland, will make it extremely popular."

The purchase price of the property is \$223,000. The first cash payment of \$30,000 has been made, and Mr. Calhoun has mortgaged back to Mr. Stetson, from whom he purchased it, the land for \$100,000. This latter sum is to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

The gentlemen have a large capital to back them in the great enterprise which they have undertaken, and, being headed by Mr. Calhoun, famed for his success in all his financial transactions, the venture will, no doubt, succeed.

A Card on Textbook Uniformity.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—In your issue of August 10th is a communication on the subject of uniformity in textbooks, signed "W. H.," and we write to correct two errors into which the writer has fallen.

He says, "These textbooks are supplied by the American Book Company and the University Publishing Company, which are virtually the same corporation."

We deny that there is any foundation whatever for the above statement. Neither the American Book Company, as a corporation, nor any stockholder of the American Book Company, owns a share of stock in the University Publishing Company, or has any interest whatever in its business or affairs.

We make this statement without any mental reservation or secret evasion of mind whatever, meaning all that is implied, and we disavow any statement to the contrary as utterly untrue.

Your correspondent further states, "The agents of textbook publishing corporations declare uniformity will increase the cost of textbooks, and also, 'Why do textbook publishing corporations oppose uniformity?'"

We protest against being induced by inference to make a statement of opinion or question. We do not know what other corporations have done, and we leave them to speak for themselves; but we challenge "W. H." to name any officer or agent of the University Publishing Company, who has appeared in Atlanta, either advocating or opposing such uniformity. While we are always willing to furnish any facts or data for which the legislature may be in need, we have not been asked for any such information and have not sent a circular or written a letter on the subject to any member of the legislature or any one in the state of Georgia.

We believe the legislature is entitled to decide what system of supplying textbooks will be most satisfactory to the people of Georgia, and whatever system is adopted will be the system of the state. If the present system of county contracts is retained, we will continue to supply textbooks to all other publishers, as the contracts expire. If the county uniformity law should be repealed and a commission appointed to make a study of the entire state, we will use every honorable effort to secure the contract. Very respectfully,

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

They Want a Race.

Here's a challenge for a sculling race on the lake at Grant Park or Ponce de Leon.

It is from James Y. Thomas and John P. Cameron, and their aggregate weight is 330 pounds. They challenge any two oarsmen in the city of Atlanta to engage in a sculling contest for any sum between \$25 and \$100.

But here's the challenge:

"ATLANTA, Ga., August 17, 1901.—We understand that there is a great many amateurs in Atlanta planning to engage in a sculling contest for the purpose of ascertaining their qualifications in a double scull race, we, the undersigned, are willing to row any two in the city of Atlanta on the lake at Grant Park or Ponce de Leon, time and distance to be named at any future date. Our aggregate weight is about three hundred and thirty pounds. The match is to be rowed for any sum between \$25 and \$100."

"JAMES Y. THOMAS."
"JOHN P. CAMERON."

To aspiring Atlanta amateur oarsmen come forth.

Mr. Small's Answer.

Concerning the statements of Mr. Thomas Wright to The New York World, an extract from which was printed in THE CONSTITUTION yesterday, Rev. Sam Small speaks emphatically.

Wright charged Mr. Small with making personal allusion to his (Wright's) cure of drunkenness in a public lecture and predicting its failure. In an editorial in THE Herald of yesterday afternoon Mr. Small says:

"I have never before referred to him, or his case; never referred to him, or his case, in the remotest manner at Middletown or elsewhere; never ridiculed the release of any man from drunkenness, and never predicted any horrible fate for such a man."

The entire communication is manufactured, and every reference in it to the writer of this article, who is the subject of its misrepresentations, is absolutely false.

A Child's Sad Death.

The ten-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Arrowood died last night at the family residence, No. 15 Ella street. The little fellow had been ill for more than a month, and was given every possible attention by the fond and devoted parents. The remains will be laid to rest in Westview this afternoon. Funeral from the residence at 3 o'clock.

Miss Stanford's Death.

Miss Mamie R. Stanford died late Sunday evening at her home, 105 Walker street. Her death was a source of the deepest sorrow to her many friends.

The funeral took place yesterday from the Central Baptist church. The services were impressively conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Brittain. The interment was at Westview.

A Young Lady's Death.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Threadcraft of this city, died yesterday morning at 2 o'clock at Marietta. The young lady was but seventeen years of age. The body arrived in Atlanta yesterday afternoon. At 5 o'clock the funeral services were held at the home of the Threadcrafts, 41 Smith street, after which the remains were carried to Savannah for burial.

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This he refused to do, as he wished to be elected, if elected at all, on his own merit. He had heard rumors as to where and how to use money, and had even heard the names of certain members mentioned to whom he might apply, but he had refused to take advantage of any, and all propositions made on this line.

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"No member of the legislature has ever approached me on the subject, neither have I ever approached any member looking to the purchase or improper influence of a single vote for Mr. Calhoun. I was present when certain rumors were discussed, in which it was stated that if certain influential persons from abroad were brought out to the ground, which would cost a reasonable sum of money, perhaps two or three thousand dollars, that seven or eight members of the legislature could be influenced to vote for Mr. Calhoun. The only reason why I referred to the rumors was because I was asked if Mr. Calhoun had used money in the senatorial contest. I stated that I did not think he had."

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CANDIDATE FOR THE VETERANS' HOME.

PRESIDENT OF ALLIANCE.

Says He's Not a Vice President.

Representative in new bill.

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THE VETERANS' HOME.

The People Overwhelmingly in Favor of Its Acceptance.

THE VETERANS ARE HEARD.

The Governor's Reasons Why the State Should Take the Home.

THE STATE CANNOT LOSE A CENT.

The Home Property Will More Than Reimburse the State When the Veterans Are All Gone.

The people of Georgia have tendered the Confederate Veterans' Home as a free gift to the state.

Tomorrow the bill providing for the acceptance of the Confederate Veterans' Home will be the special order of the day in the Georgia legislature.

There will be some opposition to the measure, but the good sense and patriotism of the legislature appear to have come together upon the conclusion that so rare an opportunity for taking care of the aged and indigent veterans of the war should not be lost.

The home, which is offered to the state absolutely free of cost, will be property of immense value when the last veteran shall have gone to his final reward. The state will then be much more than reimbursed for all it may have spent by that time, and in the meantime it will have nourished those suffering ones who freely gave the strength and promise of their life for the defense of the state.

At their reunions this summer the veterans have talked over the prospect of the speedy opening of the home, and it is their earnest wish that the aged and indigent of their comrades may be speedily provided for.

There are only about seventy-five applicants for this care, and the burden of their maintenance will be no more than the state spends on the blind or the deaf and dumb, and less than a tenth part of the sum annually appropriated for the care of the insane. All these the humanity of the state of Georgia has provided for these many years, and it is strange that there are any who object to a similar provision for those whose lives were blasted and their means of maintenance taken away because they risked all in the service of their country, and freely poured out their blood in its defense.

It is especially strange that there should be opposition to this provision, when it may be made without a dollar of ultimate expense to the state. No such opportunity was afforded when the state made provision for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, and for the insane. The care of those unfortunate involved heavy outlay for buildings at the start, and an appropriation for each succeeding year. And yet no one questions the propriety of maintaining those asylums. If the state did not do it, the state of Georgia would be a reproach to civilization. Hardly less may be said of her failure to provide for the aged and indigent veterans of the war.

The Veterans Speak Out.

When the Fourth Georgia regiment met in their annual reunion at Oglethorpe, the proposition for the acceptance of the Confederate Veterans' Home by the state was discussed, and a resolution endorsing it was unanimously adopted. On the same day the old Forty-second met at Grant park, and adopted a similar resolution. Three days later, on the 25th of July, the reunion of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-third Georgia regiments occurred at Flowerly Branch, and passed resolutions endorsing the proposed acceptance of the home. At the same time a number of visiting veterans of various other regiments in different parts of the state took separate action upon the proposition, and all unanimously endorsed it. The same thing occurred at the reunion of the Thirtieth Georgia at Douglasville on the 31st of July, and visiting veterans, representing other regiments, took separate action endorsing the measure. At each of these meetings Colonel R. L. Rogers was present, and made a speech favoring the acceptance of the home by the state, and his words were received with applause and enthusiasm. In other parts of the state the veterans favor the home, and have adopted resolutions favoring its acceptance. The old soldiers have the matter at heart and will not be content until they see some provision for suffering comrades who are not able to care for themselves.

The Farmers for It.

Most of our soldiers were from the country. The heat and burden of the service fell on them, and nowhere did patriotism rally more gallantly to the standard of defense than in the rural districts. The farmers are in favor of taking care of the aged and infirm veterans, whose sufferings are due to their service. And the former legislatures have already been liberal in their treatment of the veterans who suffer from the effects of wounds received in the confederate service.

What the Governor Says.

Governor Northern is earnestly in favor of the state's acceptance of the Confederate Veterans' Home, and his reasons are very strong.

"I am earnestly in favor of the measure," said the governor, "and have already expressed myself to that effect in a speech made some time ago. The state cannot lose anything by the transaction. The property is very large and will steadily increase in value. It should be used twenty-five years for this purpose, and maintained at the public expense during that time, the state would then have property worth far more than the amount it had spent in the maintenance of the home. Of course, it is not a desirable thing for the state to go into debt, and as such, but if there is satisfaction in knowing that in taking care of the

aged and indigent veterans by the use of this property, which was provided by private subscription, the state will not be out one dollar in the long run.

"A strong reason for the acceptance of the Veterans' Home is the fact that it is in line with the policy of the state. We appropriate \$200,000 a year to support the lunatic asylum, which in the first instance cost an immense amount of money, and we appropriate \$15,000 a year for the deaf and dumb asylum, and about the same amount for the blind. Now these people are indigent and infirm because they gave themselves for the defense of the state. It is said that the state will have to spend a great deal of money on these veterans. Suppose it does, what have they given to the state? They gave it their all. Why we pension a man who crawls on his stomach because of wounds received in the war. There came to the capitol one day the most terrible case of palsy I ever saw. The man got overheated in a forced march, and this was the result. I was called out to see him, and he so enlisted my sympathy that I asked him a good many questions. He got the idea that I was criticizing his application, and that made him all the more nervous. He pulled out a letter, saying with great emotion: 'Here, sir, you will see that my general says I was a good soldier.' Upon this he broke down and wept, and all who saw it were affected. He had lost his chance to make a living—that was his contribution to the state. Not long afterwards I met him on the street, and he remembered me. 'Governor,' said he, 'do all you can to get the state to take care of the old soldiers.' Now, why not do it? There are but seventy-five of them who have made application to be taken into the home, and the property comes into the state's hand without a cent of cost. These outside people who built it are not able to keep it up, and it is not their business. When we have such an opportunity to take care of the old soldiers who gave their all for the defense of the state, it seems to me that we are bound to embrace it.

"There is another reason why I would like to see the state accept the home. I am not one of those who think it is time to forget all these things. When I went into the war my father was with me. He was a man of seventy years, and soon died. In respect to his memory, I cannot say I forgot these things. Of course it is our duty to be at peace with our brethren, and to cultivate fraternal feeling, but the principles we fought for are eternal. I would like to see the home accepted as a sort of memorial to the heart of Georgia is with them.

The sentiment in favor of the veterans' home was magnificently expressed by the people of Georgia more than two years ago, when they responded so promptly to the call for funds to build the structure which would house the aged and indigent veterans of the state. Now that this free gift of private benevolence has been offered to the state, the people want the state to take it.

The following dispatches from our correspondents in different parts of Georgia show how the people feel:

Floyd Remembers the Old Soldiers.

ROME, Ga., August 17.—[Special.]—Patriotism gleams as bright as a warrior's blade in Floyd. Not a voice of protest was entered against the state of Georgia accepting the gift of generous Atlanta, and maintaining the home of the confederate soldiers in a becoming manner.

It seems to be the universal opinion that Georgia should stand by those who are needy and who gathered around the battle field when she was needy. Of all those who gave their opinions there was not one who wanted a protest entered bearing his signature. The sentiment here is strong. Here is a fair representation of the farmers and citizens of prominence.

SEABORN WRIGHT TALKS.

Hon. Seaborn Wright, prominently spoken of as the next congressman from the seventh, whose pulse beats in union and whose silver tongue champions the democratic alliance, said:

"From the bottom of my heart I am in favor of the bill, and here are my reasons: Soldiers with lost limbs are pensioned. Widows are provided for, and yet the men who fought the battles, who are poor and needy, are left out. It is not right. By all means it should pass, and then, again, the state of Georgia owes it to the sacred memory of her matchless Grady."

Captain R. G. Clark, one of the safest business men of Georgia, and a large taxpayer, said:

"I am in favor of it. If properly managed it will undoubtedly do great good. I think it is far more preferable than a system of pensions. I am in favor of the bill. Certainly the state of Georgia will accept such a magnificent gift for the benefit of her confederate soldiers. Yes, sir, I am for it."

Captain A. B. S. Mosely, editor of The Alliance Herald at Floyd county, said:

"I believe in doing all we can for the soldiers. You can put me down in favor of the bill. It is a good thing."

Hon. Haislet Smith said he was in favor of the state making an appropriation sufficient for the needy confederate soldiers.

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Mr. Vincent Sanford, one of the best and most prominent farmers of Floyd county, said:

"I am in favor of doing all we can for the confederate soldiers, my limit being that it must not bankrupt the state."

Mr. Frank Harbour expressed himself as favoring the bill, "believing it an admirable way to do much good in an economical manner."

Colonel J. G. Yoder said: "I am strongly in favor of it, and should there not be enough funds to make all the appropriations, precedence should be given to this. I certainly think the taxpayers of Georgia should stand by the needy confederate soldiers."

Dr. Henry Battey, one of the younger men representing the progressive ideas of the day, eloquently expressed himself in favor of the bill.

Mr. Dave Shelton, a very prominent farmer, expressed himself as a very warm advocate of the bill.

Editor John Locke Martin says: "I am heartily in favor of the state accepting the confederate home, and appropriating a sum sufficient to keep it up in accordance with the purpose for which it is built. I am in favor of appropriating half of the \$25,000 taken per annum from the treasury to furnish a week's jamboree for each of the militia-cigarete-smoking companies of the state, and giving this to the soldiers' home. The other half of the twenty-five thousand I want to go to the school fund."

So in this expression of opinion the farmer, the lawyer, the merchant and the doctor all in their own trend of thought agree, and each in his own individual style and manner, fired with the undying spirit of patriotism, waxed warm and spoke in simple eloquence their honest thoughts.

Athens Feels a Deep Interest.

ATHENS, Ga., August 17.—[Special.]—When the great heart of Henry W. Grady conceived the idea of erecting a veterans' home in Georgia, and his pen converted the thought into a fervid appeal to Georgians along this line, it was the privilege and pleasure of Athens, through the generosity and southern loyalty of her citizens, to send to the central committee a sum of money second only to that subscribed by Atlanta.

A bill now pending before the legislature asks for the support and maintenance of this institution until the state until the old soldiers shall have answered the last roll call. In this bill Athens feels a deep interest. Her citizens favored the project from its inception, and are in favor of the state accepting and maintaining the institution. They look upon it not only as a duty the state owes to its living heroes, but also as an investment that in the end will prove a source of profit.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

Quite a number of citizens were interviewed by our correspondent concerning this bill, and the unanimous verdict is, the state would be derelict in its duty were it to fail to do what the bill contemplates. They all spoke quickly and with decision, and expressed the sincerest hope that it would pass. Among those who spoke out on the subject were Messrs. C. C. and J. B. Talmadge,

who were among the first to make contributions to the fund. They left the war young boys, and since then have been among Athens' best citizens. Said Captain John Talmadge: "You can say for me that I am in favor of the bill—in favor of the state's doing this for the sake of the veterans. I am willing to be taxed for their support, and if necessary will go down in my pocket again for them."

Mr. E. H. Hodgson, while speaking of the matter, said: "The state could ill afford to lose the opportunity thus offered, and in this way could show to the world that she stands ready to take care of her soldiers who fought for her when she needed them badly. It would be well, also, to thus carry out the unfinished work which the death of the lamented Grady called upon his countrymen to complete."

Judge A. L. Mitchell, who, as a young boy, left an arm in the valleys of old Virginia, was highly in favor of the bill. Said he: "A great many of us, in fact, the great majority of the veterans of the late war, are able to take care of ourselves, but there are many who would need a comfortable place to live, and need it badly. They went half clothed and half fed for several years while fighting for Georgia. Now let the state provide a home for them."

Hon. H. H. Carlton said it was a sacred trust reposed in the state of Georgia, that she should take care of her soldier veterans in their declining days. In the midst of war they raised a monument to the name of Georgia, and carried into every battle the renown of Georgia's soldiery. It is a solemn duty that the state cannot fail to do. And so on down the line. Scores of others added their opinions to these, and all urge the passage of the bill. It is not contrary to the wishes of the people of the state. Many of those interviewed were enthusiastic on the subject, and if the balance of the state is like this city in regard to this matter, the legislature will refuse to vote for the acceptance of the home by the state may reasonably expect his refusal to prove the seal to his political doom.

Americus Warm for the Veterans.

AMERICUS, Ga., August 17.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has made a thorough canvass of the business men of Americus as regards the state accepting the Confederate Veterans' Home in Atlanta, and finds decided sentiment in favor of acceptance, and were the question left to a popular vote, there would be a routing majority for the home. Now that this free gift of private benevolence has been offered to the state, the people want the state to take it.

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is rapidly going out, and it is a little as we can do to protect him in his old age."

Dr. N. B. Drewry says: "Let the state take care of its old soldiers, and they have the opportunity now to do so, and they should by all means avail themselves of it."

The above are only a few of the many expressions that were given this CONSTITUTION, and I am confident that it would be almost impossible to find any one in our midst who would for one brief moment oppose this grand and glorious measure.

Macon in Favor of Acceptance.

MACON, Ga., August 17.—[Special.]—The acceptance or non-acceptance of the Confederate Soldiers' home by the state is a matter in which every ex-confederate in Macon is taking particular interest, and there is a universal cry against the disposition of the legislature to look unfavorably upon the matter.

THE CONSTITUTION had a talk with several ex-confederates and leading citizens of Macon today, and they expressed themselves as being very strongly in favor of the acceptance of the home. Some of them were inclined to criticize most severely the tendency to unappreciativeness which certain members of the legislature seem disposed to manifest.

One of the prominent ex-confederates seen was Colonel C. M. Wiley, who is commander of the Macon ex-Confederate Association, colonel of the Second Georgia regiment, a member of the military advisory board and ordinary of the county. An opinion from no man in the state could be more valuable, and none could be clearer or more to the point. He expressed the sentiments of many others, a nutshell, he said:

"I am very much in favor of the state accepting the home—should by all means provide for the old soldiers—and I think it will be a reflection upon the state to refuse the home, thereby refusing to help the veterans. The people at large out of their own pockets have bought the ground and erected the building. Why should not the state put it in operation?"

"Leaving all sentiment out they should accept it as a business proposition, for in fifteen years it will be worth five times what it will cost the state to run it for that number of years."

"The Bibb County Veterans' Association has already passed resolutions urging the state to accept it."

Besides these ex-confederates the general sentiment of the people is for the immediate acceptance of the home. It is urged as a matter of business on the side of all sentiment. No city in Georgia would more gladly welcome such a termination of the question than would Macon.

Every thinking man in Thomasville is in favor of the state accepting the confederate home. It only needs for one to suggest the subject, and the men who were veterans themselves grow eloquent in speaking of the debt due the old and helpless confederates. They stand by the state when it was in need of help, and now when they are old and unable to care for themselves, it is but a little of the great debt she owes them to maintain the confederate home.

The another argument is used. If the home is owned by the state it will feel to each and every one more as if they were directly interested in it. Your correspondent interviewed a number of prominent men this afternoon. Among them were lawyers, judges, bankers, clergymen, merchants and others, but there is one question on which they all agree, which is, that the state should, by all means, accept the confederate home.

THE GOOD OF THE OLD SOLDIERS.

Colonel W. D. Mitchell says: "I am by all means for whatever is for the good of the old soldiers,

and think that the state should accept the home."

Major Patten: "It is but just and humane that Georgia should honor and provide a home for her old veterans."

Dr. J. T. Culpepper: "By all means I am in favor of the state accepting the home. It is as little as we can do for our veterans."

Colonel A. F. Wright: "Yes, I am heartily in sympathy with the plan that the state of Georgia should accept the home and maintain it as a haven of refuge for our old vets."

Mr. E. M. Smith: "I don't see how any man could be opposed to the plan. It is just what the state ought to do, and I believe she will."

Ex-Mayor W. H. Hopkins: "By all means I am for the state's accepting the home, and providing for its maintenance."

S. L. Hayes: "I am in favor of the state's accepting the home, and maintaining it so long as a child of a confederate veteran survives."

L. F. Thompson: "I am in favor of the home, as every one else should be. I do not think it a good plan to limit its time of existence though, but think the home should be maintained by the state as long as it will be needed."

Mr. L. Steyerman: "I am also among the great majority that are for the state's accepting the home."

PROPER FOR THE STATE TO DO SO.

Captain R. L. Hicks: "I am certainly in favor of maintaining the confederate home, and think it is proper for the state to do so."

W. A. Pringle: "It is a duty we owe our veterans."

E. M. Mallette: "It is the least we can do for them."

Postmaster Ricks: "I am in favor of the state's maintaining the confederate home."

Mr. Ricks is a northern man, but he has given the subject careful study.

Capt. in John Triplett, editor of The Times-Enterprise, says editorially:

"Until millions are being lavishly poured into the pockets of northern soldiers. Palatial homes have been provided for them in many states. Surely Georgia will take care of her needy confederate soldiers. They are passing away—rapidly passing away. Let us do something though it be but little, for them in their declining years. The shadows are fast creeping about them. Be generous with these maimed survivors."

The people of Georgia will force the action of the legislature in accepting this home. Many an old soldier will watch the action of the legislature next Wednesday.

Augusta Favors Acceptance.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 17.—[Special.]—The prevailing sentiment in Augusta is that the legislature should accept and maintain the Confederate Veterans' home, which is located in Atlanta.

It is the wish of the people of this city that the recommendation of the finance committee of the house in reporting in favor of accepting the tender made by the trustees of the old soldiers' institution will meet with the unanimous approval of the legislature.

Nearly all agree that the state should take charge of the home of the confederate veterans. It would not be a perpetual thing, and at the expiration of the term the property would revert to the state, which would be quite valuable.

Judge W. M. Dunbar thinks the state should accept and keep up the veterans' home, and he thinks every patriotic citizen and every old soldier will agree with him in his views. The old soldiers are deserving of some recognition from the state for the services rendered in perilous times, and the state could in no more grateful way show its appreciation of the services of the old battle-scarred veterans.



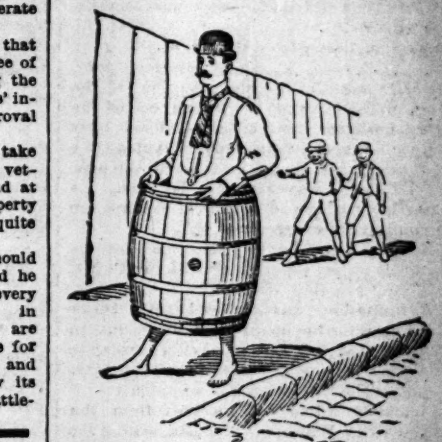
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HAVING A STAVING TIME,

but it's a style that will hardly meet the requirements of polite society. Barrels are not likely to soon supplant trousers, though a cask may serve in an emergency; and so a threatened danger to the clothing trade is fortunately averted. Now speaking of staving good clothes—we're prepared to give you a tip regarding same. It's winter clothing—our stock—that's coming. And what more reasonable than, that to make space for it, we should sell what is here of Summer Clothing at some interesting figures? That is just what we are doing, and included in the tide of the low-price stream are all our puff-bosom and negligé shirts.

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Royal Baking Powder

DR. MARTIN RESIGNS.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL MEETS IN REGULAR SESSION

And Accepts the Resignation and Elects a Successor—The Street Paving and Cigarettes.

From 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 8 o'clock at night the general council was busy disposing of routine business.

Nothing of a sensational nature was sprung. Dr. Martin's resignation was accepted, and his successor was elected.

The council rescinded its former action regarding the cigar business and the city attorney was instructed to withdraw the bill from the legislature.

The Reinhardt school bill was summarily killed.

The proposition for the city to agree to maintain the Grady hospital met with no opposition.

These were the only important measures legislated upon. The other was routine business.

Mayor Pro Tem. Middlebrooks called the general council to order at 8 o'clock.

The following members answered the roll call: Messrs. McBride, Sawtell, Hulsey, Broyles, Murphy, Hendrix, Lambert, Turner, Holbrook, King, Rice, Reinhardt, Woodward and Shropshire.

Mr. Reinhardt presented the following communication from Dr. M. C. Martin, the ward physician who was convicted of a heinous crime.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 17, 1901.—To the Hon. Mayor and General Council—Gentlemen: Having been by you elected city physician from the fourth ward a short time ago, allow me to express to you my gratification for the honor you thus conferred on me.

In my judgment, to tender to you my resignation as such physician, although I am innocent, now and expect to be able to demonstrate it to you and the whole public, still, I feel that to remain in office would subject you as public officers to the criticisms of those who are opposed to me, and this I will not do. Esteem for you is too high. Again thanking you for past kindness to me, I am truly and respectfully yours, M. C. Martin.

Dr. Martin's resignation was unanimously accepted.

A letter from the Mayor.

The clerk read a communication from Mayor Hemphill calling the attention of the council to the fact that Dr. Martin, one of the city's physicians, had been convicted of a felony and suggesting that such action as the body deemed best should be taken in the matter.

This letter was ordered to be filed, the matter having been disposed of before the communication was received.

The council unanimously confirmed the appointment of Mr. Benjamin Willford and Mr. Levi Wells as public weighers.

An invitation was received from Major Sidney Root for the members of the council in a body to visit Grant park next Thursday to inspect the new public comfort building just finished. The invitation was accepted.

A communication was received from the Hon. Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, asking the mayor to name a delegation of members of the council to attend the Savannah river convention in that city the 19th of next November. The letter was received as information, and the mayor will act upon it at his leisure.

Dr. Martin's Successor.

Mr. Hendrix said: "I see the mayor in the room, and as we must elect a ward physician I suggest that the rules be suspended so the election may be gone into."

Mayor Hemphill took the chair and announced that nominations were in order.

Mr. Murphy placed in nomination Dr. George W. Bishop.

Dr. C. R. Giles's name was presented, coupled with a petition for his election signed by a number of citizens of the fourth ward.

Mr. Sawtell suggested the name of Dr. Cook, and Mr. Shropshire nominated Dr. Avery.

A vote was taken with this result: Avery, 5; Cook, 2; Bishop, 8.

Dr. Bishop was declared elected.

The Cigar Cigarette.

A petition from a number of cigarette dealers of Atlanta was presented. In this petition the council was asked to rescind the resolution requesting the legislature to pass the bill empowering the city council of Atlanta to tax cigarette dealers \$2,500.

Colonel B. F. Abbott, attorney for the petitioners, desired a hearing, and this privilege was accorded him, the rules being suspended.

Colonel Abbott said he would be brief in what he had to say, for he did not deem any labor or extended argument necessary.

Among other things he said: "At the opening of the present session of the general assembly a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of cigarettes in the state of Georgia. This bill was referred to the temperance committee, and the state chemist was instructed to make an analysis of the ingredients contained in cigarettes. He proceeded to do this. Collecting samples of as many brands as he could procure in the city he took eighty cigarettes and subjected them to a quantitative and qualitative analysis with a view of determining their constituents. If they contained even the smallest quantity of deleterious or poisonous substances he would be certain to detect them. His analysis was thorough, and he submitted an elaborate report to the legislature. To the surprise of many persons, who had been led to believe that cigarettes contained poisonous matter inimical to the health of those who smoked them, the report proved beyond peradventure that cigarettes do not contain deleterious or poisonous substances, but are made of the purest sort of tobacco."

Mr. Woodward: "There is one point I wish to make against Colonel Abbott. If he should tax cigarette dealers \$2,500 it would not run away from Atlanta. That's a mistake. The wholesale dealers will not be affected. I talk of the bill because it would not run away from Atlanta. That's a mistake. The state chemist says he has analyzed eighty cigarettes. There are about two hundred and sixty brands in the market. He has not, therefore, analyzed one-half of the brands. Why did he not analyze the 'Duke of Durham'? There are twice as many of this brand smoked in Atlanta as any other. If all the chemists on earth were to swear that cigarettes are harmless, I would not believe them. I see the results before me. I would rather consult an undertaker on this subject than to hear the fine-sounding theories of chemists who are paid to make analyses. I can see the boys in the streets who are going to destruction. The victims are all around us. I have had at least one hundred young men declare to me that it was absolutely impossible for them to quit the pernicious habit. This council has asked for the legislature to give it the authority to tax cigarette sellers \$2,500, and I hope the bill will be passed."

Dr. Turner moved that the petition be tabled, but withdrew the motion to give other members a chance to express their views.

Mr. Hulsey spoke earnestly in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Lambert made an effective and humorous argument in favor of the cigarette bill.

Mr. Holbrook urged the council to grant the petitioners' prayer.

Mr. Porter King doubted the wisdom of the council's taking any extreme action in the matter. He did not believe in singling out Atlanta and passing any special legislation in its behalf. "What was good enough for other Georgia towns was good enough for Atlanta."

Mr. Hendrix was unalterably opposed to the cigarette bill, and insisted upon the rejection of the petition. He did not see any good reason why the council should go back on its former action.

Mr. McBride said he was originally in favor of the suggested bill, but had changed his mind, and would vote to rescind the resolution.

It was moved that the petitioners' prayer

be granted and the bill be withdrawn from the general assembly.

This motion was carried by a vote of 11 to 3.

The following members voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Reinhardt, Shropshire, Rice, McBride, Sawtell, Hulsey, Broyles, Lambert, Turner, King and Holbrook.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Woodward, Hendrix and Murphy.

To Abate a Nuisance.

A petition came from J. M. Ponder, H. Cranston, Kenny and Welch and many others, asking the council to abate a nuisance caused by the cesspools in Crow street.

This was productive of much discussion, the difficulty being how best to grant the relief asked for. Various plans were examined, discussed and rejected. Finally the following was agreed to:

Resolved, That the matter of completing work as rapidly as possible on Crow street sewer and other street sewer, and the matter of giving immediate relief to parties suffering from cesspools or noxious gases along the line of these sewers, be referred to the sewer committee, street committee and city engineer with power to act, provided that they may call the street force into requisition for such work as they see proper.

The Grady Hospital.

The following was adopted unanimously: Whereas, The Grady hospital when completed will be a leading factor in the relief system of Atlanta, and whereas, large private contributions toward the erection of said hospital have been made on condition that the city of Atlanta agree to accept and maintain said hospital.

Therefore be it ordained by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta:

Section 1. The city of Atlanta pledges itself to all contributions to the fund for the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings for the Grady hospital, when said buildings are completed and ready for occupancy.

Section 2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

The Checks System.

The subjoined ordinance was passed and ordered to be put into immediate operation:

Section 1. That all moneys collected for the city of Atlanta by its officials shall be done under the system known as the coupon system of collection, that is, the collector of the city's revenues shall be made out by the head of the department in which they originate, said bills having attached thereto a coupon to be retained and the other stub and bill to be sent to the collecting officer for collection.

Section 2. That the collector of the city's revenues shall be required to collect the coupon stubs and bill to the collecting officer on the same day, report the fact to the city comptroller, who shall sign a receipt for the stubs, and the bill retaining the detached stub.

The collecting officer shall on the same day deposit with the city treasurer the coupons and the stubs, and the city treasurer, taking duplicate receipts for said bills to the city comptroller, shall deposit the coupons with the city treasurer together with the coupons made by the heads of the departments issuing them, to be checked up and verified by the city comptroller each day.

Section 3. That the city clerk, tax collector, chief of police, marshal, secretary of war, water commissioners, tax assessors, clerk of board of health and all other officials of the city shall be governed by the duplicate receipt of the city treasurer in reporting the bills issued and collections made by each of them, as required by the first section hereof.

STREET CAR COMPANIES.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That any party or parties who apply to the city for street car franchises in the city, and those who apply for retail liquor or beer licenses, be required, at their own expense, to advertise the same in one of the daily papers, for five days before the council meets at which they make application.

The Reinhardt school ordinance, already published in full in THE CONSTITUTION, was rejected by a vote of 9 to 4.

It was resolved to change the name of Jones street to Woodward avenue, in honor of Alderman James Woodward.

The usual number of petitions were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Hendrix, chairman of the committee on electric lights, reported in favor of fifty-six electric lights to be placed at various points in the city, and the report was adopted.

At 8:15 o'clock the council adjourned.

Before the Committee.

Members of the city council and others will go before the senate committee on railroads, of which Senator Johnson is chairman, this afternoon.

The committee will have under consideration the bill under which the Consolidated Railroad Company can double track the streets already paved by paying for the paving required for one track.

Persons who oppose the measure may be present.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

On Tuesday afternoon, August 18th, there will be a social at Trion, Ga., the marriage banns of Miss Maude Allgood and Mr. John S. King.

It will be a private wedding, no cards being issued. Only a few intimate friends will witness the ceremony, which will be performed in the parlors of Mrs. Allgood's handsome country mansion at Trion, on the Chattahoochee, Rome and Columbus railroad. The bride is well known to many of Chattahoochee's society people. She is a stately brunette, with dark, flashing eyes and a very intellectual cast of countenance. She is a brilliant conversationalist and quick at repartee. She has been a reigning belle in north Georgia for the past two years. She is one of the owners of the great Trion cotton mills and the vast estate surrounding it. Mr. King is a prominent young gentleman of Atlanta. He is possessed of a genial disposition and numbers his friends throughout Georgia by the thousands. It is needless to say that the ceremony will be one of the most brilliant in the society annals of north Georgia.

Mrs. W. A. Hemphill and Miss Lulu Belle left last night on the Air-Line for a short pleasure trip to New York.

Mr. John D. Ritter and Mr. Hal Moore spent Sunday in Arcadia, where they enjoyed a little summer home of Mrs. Ritterhouse Moore and her daughters, at Tallulah.

The many friends of Mrs. Mary Toombs Hardman, all over the state, will be sorry to learn that she is ill at Lookout mountain.

Mrs. Maddox, the estimable wife of Mr. Maddox, of the house of representatives, is visiting Atlanta.

Miss Hattie Byrd, formerly of Atlanta, now one of the admired belles of Birmingham, is visiting Miss Lulu White, at 67 Stonewall street.

Mrs. James C. Freeman, who has been at New Holland for a month, returned to the city yesterday.

Mr. T. Cobb Jackson returned yesterday from New York. He stopped for a few days at Asheville on his return trip.

Dr. Hunter P. Cooper, who has just returned from New Holland, says that men are as rare there as well babies. From Monday morning till Saturday afternoon the sound of a male voice is not heard in this land of babies.

Miss Belle Hill, of Washington, Ga., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. L. J. Hill, 67 Washington street.

Miss Westbrook, of Monticello, is visiting Mrs. D. S. Looney, 146 Calhoun street.

Miss Minnie Quinn has returned from South Carolina.

Mrs. L. F. Cater, of Perry, is visiting Mrs. Parks at 55 Wheat street.

CALHOUN, Ga., August 17.—[Special.]—The most pleasant and unique social entertainment of the season was a Japanese tea given by the Misses Haynes and Miss Norton, at Mr. Haynes' house on Saturday evening, 15th instant. The verandas and lawn of the hotel were beautifully decorated with Japanese lanterns of variegated colors, and presented a scene of rare beauty. The tea room was appropriately decorated, and in one corner was a booth of evergreens and wild flowers where the fair hostesses in Japanese costumes dispensed tea to the guests. Several hours after tea, food refreshments were served. A small Japanese band and a group of musicians were present as a souvenir of the occasion. Those present were Misses Mattie Boyd, Laura and May Haynes, Fanny and Kitty Ellis, Daniel, Orrie Malone, Agnes Tinsley, Fanny Fields, Bertha Norton, Norma Casey, and Charlie Revere. Mesdames Norrie, Wilson and Smith. Messrs. J. W. Logan, J. A. Hall, J. C. Fain, Jr., Norton and Dr. R. M. Harbin.

PERSONAL.

Dr. S. Mary Hicks has returned to the city after an absence of some weeks, and will be at the office, 22 N. Pryor street, from 11 to 3 o'clock each day.

FOR FIVE THOUSAND.

PREPARATION FOR THE GREAT LINES CAMPAIGNING.

There Will Be Accommodations for More Than Five Thousand People—The Services Begin September 1st.

On the 1st of September, and after that for ten days, the holiness campmeeting of the north and south Georgia conferences will be held at Indian Springs.

This will be in many respects the most notable gathering of a religious character of the year, and every indication points to the success of this first of the series of annual campmeetings.

For several weeks the workmen have been on the different buildings. The site, which was given the association by the citizens of Indian Springs, is not far from the famous resort. It is on the Indian Springs and Flordia dummy line, between Flordia and the springs, and is a beautiful location, high and shaded, furnishing every facility that could be desired.

The big dining building has been erected, and the buildings of other kinds needed will soon be pushed to completion.

Services are to be held in five tents. These are so arranged that five different exercises—lectures or sermons, or services of any kind—can go on at once. The largest of these tents will accommodate 2,500 people. It is a mammoth affair, and is the property of the Methodist of Butts county, where it has been used for several years in the campmeeting held in different parts of the county. The total capacity of the four smaller tents is about 2,500, giving, as stated, a total capacity of at least 5,000.

The representatives of the holiness conference who have visited the grounds and have had charge of the improvements are enthusiastic over the location and the outlook.

"There will be at this campmeeting people from all parts of Georgia," said Rev. Mr. Hodges, one of the gentlemen who have special charge of the preparations. "As you know, this is to be a joint campmeeting between the holiness associations of the north Georgia and south Georgia conferences. At the conference held in Atlanta some months ago, the site at Indian Springs was decided upon. We have advice from all parts of the state showing that a great many people will come from all localities to this gathering, and I am sure everybody is going to be pleased with the location."

The crowds will doubtless take advantage of the Wigwam and the other excellent hotels at the springs for their entertainment, going to the meeting grounds in time for exercises as early as 9 o'clock, perhaps earlier. If they do not desire to return to the hotels for dinner, they can get refreshments on the grounds.

The Indian Springs and Flordia will make a special rate of 5 cents to the grounds from Flordia or from Indian Springs.

A large number of Atlanta people will attend the meetings.

DEMOCRAT MEDAL CONTEST.

It Takes Place at DeGiv's Opera House Tonight.

The Democrat medal contest takes place at DeGiv's tonight.

It is an educational contest in which eight of Atlanta's best elocutionists will participate.

The contestants are Miss Cora Talley, Miss Etta Bailey, Miss Eva Hilburn, Miss Annie Mattison, Miss Whittie Warner, Miss Lella White, Mr. Trivette and Mr. Speed.

There will also be excellent music, and a vocal solo by Mrs. William King.

These contests were originated several years ago by William Jennings Demorest in New York city for the purpose of furthering the temperance cause.

The idea was to encourage young people to engage in temperance work by offering medals to be contested for in a contest in which temperance pieces were to be recited.

The contest tonight promises to be an enjoyable one, and should be largely attended.

Admission only 25 cents.

THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke will resume chambers business today.

Judge Howard Van Epps, who has been in Athens several weeks, is expected home day after tomorrow.

Quincy Calhoun has been spending his vacation at Tallulah Falls. He will return home this morning.

Solicitor Frank O'Bryan, with a party of friends, is rusticating at his charming country retreat, "Sans Souci."

The extent of the business transacted yesterday in the clerk's office was the filing of several damage suits.

At present no courts are in session in the courthouse.

Demorest Medal Contests in Georgia.

As there is to be a contest for a silver medal at DeGiv's opera house tonight, I deem it necessary to give a short history of this work for the benefit of those who have not become familiar with it.

William Jennings Demorest, of New York, who is a most ardent prohibitionist, conceived the idea of offering substantial rewards to young people who would recite prohibition speeches, believing, as the majority does, that if you will enlist the minds of the children and youth of the land in any great movement, you have almost won the victory. Possessed with ample means, he at once proceeded to have manufactured silver, gold and diamond encrusted medals, for distribution to any one who would secure a class of young folks to recite prohibition speeches, which he, Mr. Demorest, had selected. He has decided that the contestants must be between the ages of twelve and twenty-one, and that each class must be composed of at least eight young people. Three disinterested judges must decide as to which speech is entitled to the prize. After eight silver medals have been won, those who have secured them can contest for a beautiful gold medal, and in the same progressive way a larger gold medal can be won, and then a lovely and very expensive gold medal, encrusted with diamonds, finishes up the series of elocutionary medals.

By this time the winner has imbibed so much pure temperance sentiment, that there will not be much prospect of his falling a drunkard's grave, and who can measure the influence of his spoken words on the audiences who have listened to him? These elocutionary contests are wonderful educators of the young people, and are within the reach of any one, irrespective of temperance organizations. Who can secure speakers between the ages of twelve and twenty-one. Georgia should lead the van, instead of following in the rear, of this grand effort to teach the young; that the elimination of the liquor traffic from our country politics and our homes is the salvation of our country from its deadly demoralization.

When I state the fact that since 1886 29,000 medals have been freely given by Mr. Demorest, at an average cost of \$700 per week, a faint conception of the magnitude of this beneficent plan of this one man can be formed.

Go to the opera house tonight and behold boys and girls in uniform some of the grandest sights of such men as Henry Jones, Senator Colquhoun, Walter B. Hill, Sam F. Jones, of Georgia, and Hon. H. E. Willard, Helen Granger, of Florida, Dr. Talmage, and a host of other men and women who believe that alcohol must go before there will ever be "peace on earth, good will toward men."

M. L. McLENDON, Superintendent of Demorest Medal Contest Bureau for Georgia.

Excursion Today.

The Atlanta and West Point special will leave this morning at 10 o'clock, returning promptly at 1 o'clock p. m., for Manchester. A large crowd will go out, inspect the land and purchase lots. Cars leave the union depot.

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THE STATE ALLIANCE.

Meets in the Chamber of Commerce Tomorrow Morning.

The annual convention of the state alliance will be called to order by President Livingston Demorest morning at 9 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce.

And it will be a notable convention which will assemble at that time.

Besides the officers, there will be present nearly one hundred and fifty delegates—sturdy, bronzed-faced farmers, who will consider the interest of the alliance people.

The session will undoubtedly be an interesting one from the inside—it may be spicy, even.

Some sensational people even predict war among the alliance men, but the cool judgment and honest purpose of the farmers who will compose the convention preclude the possibility of such a state of affairs.

But there may be some fun.

Officers are to be elected, and it has been circulated about that an effort will be made to defeat President Livingston, and there is an avowed candidate for Mr. Burk's place as secretary.

Whatever fun there is will be behind closed doors, and the public will not get the benefit of it.

The delegates will come in today, and by night the city will be full of the backbone of the alliance in Georgia.

FULTON COUNTY ALLIANCE.

An Interesting Session of Two Hours and a Half Yesterday.

The Fulton County Alliance convened in called to order yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Fowler's hall on Madison street.

The attendance was very general.

The meeting was addressed by State Lecturer Copeland, District Lecturer O'Connell, President Talbot, Dr. Nelson and Colonel Austin on the good of the order. Their remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, and several points of Mr. Copeland's were greeted with vociferous marks of approbation.

At the conclusion of the speech-making some interesting business connected with the alliance was transacted.

The object of the meeting, as officially announced, was for the purpose of instructing the trustee-stockholders in relation to their duties after the convocation.

The trustee-stockholders, it is said, were instructed by the alliance to sift the defalcation of State Agent Wynn to the bottom, no matter upon whom the guilt might fall. It is also stated that they will join the protection of Agent Wynn to the limit of the law. While this is not authoritatively given out, it is understood to be the cream of the work done by the alliance. One alliance man was questioned by a reporter as to its truth, but would neither deny or affirm it.

Dr. Stone, a member of the press committee, was thoroughly pumped, but would say nothing further than that the business Agent Wynn's shortage was freely talked of. However, every confidence was expressed in the efforts now being made by the state alliance to protect the exchange and the order from any financial loss.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

—Again Postponed.

The confederate veterans were to have convened in regular monthly meeting last evening. Owing to the absence of the secretary a large number of Atlanta people to attend the fair at the armory, no business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned after a few minutes' session.

—The Adjutant General Issues an Order.

Adjutant General Kell issued an order yesterday morning attaching the Southern Rifles, of Talbotton, to the Fourth regiment Georgia volunteers, which was recently organized. An election of a colonel of the new regiment was also ordered.

—The Switch Is Laid.

The work of switches were placed in position yesterday on Broad street across Madison. It is one of the most intricate sets of switches in Atlanta, and yesterday large numbers of people stood on the sidewalk and watched the country switch.

—Getting Ready for School.

Superintendent Slaton was busy yesterday issuing tickets and registering pupils for the public schools. The term will open Monday, September 7th, and the indications are that the schools will all be full. Children desiring to enter the schools should obtain certificates of vaccination from some practicing physician in the city and carry it to the superintendent, who will issue the school ticket. Pupils who were in school on the last day of the last term and have not changed residences will not need a ticket, provided they were in school in the district in which they live. Children are required to attend school in their own district.

—He Is Home.

Hon. William L. Scruggs, United States minister to Venezuela, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

THE HOUSE DECIDED.

WANT TO ADJOURN SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Important Local Legislation—Liquor Laws—Special Orders for Wednesday—The Day in the Senate.

Who will the general assembly adjourn? The question has been answered so far as the house is concerned.

The committee on rules has had under consideration several resolutions looking to an adjournment, and yesterday morning Chairman Howell called a meeting of the committee and proceeded to business.

The result of the meeting was that the following resolution was recommended:

Resolved by the house, the senate concurring, that the general assembly adjourn sine die September 1st, 1891, at noon.

The resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

The committee also recommended two resolutions as substitutes for those which had been introduced. The first provides for two sessions on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, beginning August 26th. On such days the morning session is to be from 10 o'clock to 1, and the afternoon session from 3 to 5 o'clock.

The other resolution prohibits the introduction of new matter after Monday, August 26th, except by unanimous consent. Both were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hendricks, of Chatscooga, had just introduced a resolution to adjourn on September 1st, or sooner, if possible. It went to the committee on rules.

Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. Goodwin introduced a bill to regulate the business of building and loan associations organized under the laws of the state. It requires the deposit of said associations of their accounts with the state treasurer, or some other company, in trust for all their members and creditors.

The bill provides for a public examiner of such associations, who shall examine into the affairs of these institutions from time to time, and make annual reports, that fines, interest and premiums paid on loans are not unreasonably high, and that all officers of said associations hand over the funds thereof shall give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

Addition to the Police Force.

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill to confer powers upon the conductors, motormen and drivers of street railroad cars, while on duty, or at the terminus of their lines. Nothing in the bill affects the liability of the company for the acts of its employees.

This measure is a good one, as it seeks to protect women and children from the rough treatment with which they sometimes come in contact on street cars.

To Amend Atlanta's Charter.

Mr. Goodwin introduced a bill of great importance to Atlanta.

It provides for an amendment for Atlanta's charter so that the mayor and council may contract temporary loans not to exceed \$150,000, and the money must be paid back out of the revenue of the city for the year in which the loan is made.

The bill provides that the convicts in the city's court shall be subject and amenable to work on grading and other work of the construction of the new waterworks, and the city is authorized to hire convicts from any other county or authorities authorized by law to farm out convicts and to work such convicts.

It also authorizes the issuance of bonds by the mayor and council, and provides that one member of the general council shall be allowed to hold mayor's court in the absence of the regular mayor and mayor pro tem.

Indefinitely Postponed.

The bill by Mr. Faust, of Oglethorpe, which provides that railroads or express companies doing business in the state shall not transport dangerous liquors into dry counties, came up for a third reading. The bill makes a violation of this law a violation of the prohibition laws of such county.

Mr. Chappell and Lectured Crawford spoke against the measure.

Mr. Faust moved to table the bill, which motion was lost, and Mr. Turner, of Floyd, moved to indefinitely postpone, on which Mr. Reid, of Putnam, called the ayes and nays. The motion prevailed.

The bill, by the same author, to make drunkenness a crime in the state, met the same untimely fate.

Mr. Reid, of Putnam, favored the bill. He thought the state had the same right to control its incorporated towns.

Mr. Goodwin opposed the bill, but moved to amend by providing that it should not apply to cities and incorporated towns.

Major Ryals wanted to amend by adding, "Provided that this act shall not apply to members of the legislature."

On motion of Mr. Fleming the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Reappointment of the Representatives.

Mr. Fleming's bill to change the apportionment of the representatives of the general assembly was passed.

This measure is required by the constitution after each census. The constitution provides that the six largest counties shall each have one representative; the twenty-six next in size shall have two; and the 105 other counties shall have one each.

Only two changes were made in the present plan. Putnam and Pike counties fell from one to two representatives, and Dooly and Wilkes counties from one to two.

Special Orders Wednesday.

On Monday, the bill by Mr. O'Neal of Coffee, which makes it a penal offense for any judge or clerk of any court or municipal officer, judicial or ministerial, to get drunk, was made the special order for Wednesday.

The bill provides as a punishment a fine of fifty to one hundred dollars, or on conviction of a second offense, the office of such official shall be declared vacant, and such officer shall be declared ineligible to re-election.

It has been recommended favorably by the committee, and they have offered a substitute, which provides that such shall be the case, while said officer if executing his duties.

A second special order was set for Wednesday.

It is the well-known dog law as introduced by Mr. Graves, of Newton.

The bill requires every keeper or owner of a dog to procure a license for keeping same, and imposes a penalty for keeping an unlicensed dog.

The bill has several amendments, one of which provides that the need of each family may keep one dog without license. It is an interesting measure and will probably bring up much discussion as the other special orders.

To Appoint Detectives.

An act was passed by the house yesterday providing for the appointment of detectives in this state and to prescribe their duties and salaries.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Kemp, of DeKalb, and it authorizes the governor to appoint detectives throughout the state for the term of four years. Each person so appointed shall be a citizen of the state, and shall give good security before entering into his duties, conditioned to the payment of any damages which any person may sustain through illegal arrest, this measure, and also the Georgia Teachers' Association, addressed the committee in opposition to the bill to establish state uniformity in textbooks.

Professor Glenn, chairman of the committee in the teachers' association that considered the measure, also appeared before the committee and opposed the bill.

A LOCAL MEASURE.

This afternoon the committee on railroads, of which Senator Johnson is chairman, will consider the bill relating to the new route through

member be allowed to invite his friends to seats on the floor during the remainder of the session without a special resolution, was passed.

House Bills Read Once.

By Mr. Martin of Fulton—A bill to incorporate the Empire State bank, to be located in Atlanta. The incorporators are J. R. Tolson, M. A. Cason, of Georgia, and J. S. Tinsley, of South Carolina.

By Mr. Cotts of Sumter—To incorporate the American Transit Company.

By Mr. Lumsden of White—To repeal an act to provide when transfers and liens shall take effect as against third parties.

By Mr. Goodwin of Fulton—To fix the official bond of the receiver of tax returns of Fulton county at \$10,000.

By Mr. Holbrook of DeKalb—To change the salary of court reporters from \$15 to \$8.

By Mr. McDaniel of Rockdale—To incorporate the Bank of Rockdale in the city of Conyers.

By Mr. Wells of Marion—A resolution to pay a pension to the widow of Richard W. Bell.

By Mr. Sibley of Cobb—A bill to provide for a change in the code so as to provide for the disposition of the funds arising from the hire of county convicts.

Bills Passed by the House.

By Mr. Bush of Miller—To prohibit the driving of domestic animals belonging to others, out of their usual range without the owner's consent and to provide a penalty therefor.

By Mr. Frammel of Whitfield—To provide that all garden, field and grass seed sold in the state shall have branded or printed on the sacks or packages in which sold the year in which the seed was grown.

By Mr. Huff of Bibb—A resolution to provide for the indexing of the journals of the house and senate, and to pay Mr. J. Troup Taylor \$150 for same.

By Mr. Fleming of Richmond—To amend an act to declare a public nuisance and to declare any city or town a nuisance during their term of office to any other municipal office.

By Mr. Cagle of Pickens—To repeal an act consolidating the offices of clerk of the superior court and county treasurer of Pickens county.

By Mr. Holbrook of DeKalb—To incorporate the Georgia, Virginia and Baltimore Railroad Company.

By Mr. Lumsden of White—To establish a board of commissioners of roads and revenues in the county of White.

By Mr. Berner of Morgan—To incorporate the Thomson Banking Company of Macon.

By Mr. Calvin of Richmond—To authorize the city of Augusta to provide by ordinance for a registration of voters in each ward of the city, for a registry clerk in each ward, to limit the time for registering, and closing said registry.

By Mr. Calvin of Richmond—To incorporate the Seaboard and Augusta Railroad Company.

Senate, Kentucky.

The resolution by Senator Ellington calling for a joint committee of three from the senate and five from the house to inquire into the business before the general assembly, with a view to an early adjournment was taken up and passed.

The house resolution by Mr. Huff, of Bibb, to supplement the contingent fund by an appropriation of \$5,000, was adopted.

A bill by Mr. Morton, of Clarke, to repeal section 4 of the local option law of Clarke county, passed.

The bill by Mr. Morton establishing a dispensary in Athens under the management of the city council, was taken up. The bill permits the dispensary to sell in original packages, not to be drunk on the premises, alcoholic and malt beverages, except to minors and students of the university.

Senator Nunnally spoke in behalf of the measure.

"We have in Athens now thirty-six blind tigers, and in the county twenty more," said he, "and the people of Athens and the professors of the university believe that to grant them this privilege will do much towards suppressing the blind tigers and the consumption of mean whiskey."

Senator Todd said: "I desire to explain my position on this bill. I favor it because it seems that the people of Athens are determined to have whiskey. And if they must have it, it would be better for them to have pure whiskey, restricted and regulated. I do so with great apprehension lest the liquor traffic should be stamped with national disgrace."

Senator Ellington was opposed to the bill, and considered it an absolute surrender. He could not see how a bar of the character provided would do less harm than the blind tigers.

Senator Gill was opposed to the bill, and said he was for free trade and sailor's rights.

On motion of Senator Johnson, the bill was made the special order for today week, and fifty copies of the bill were ordered published.

A bill incorporating the town of Hazlehurst, passed.

A bill to establish a system of public schools for the town of Jonesboro, passed.

A bill by Senator Vincent incorporating the town of Nelson, in Pickens and Cherokee counties, passed.

A resolution to pay Ben J. Davis \$168 for copies of the acts passed at the last session, by Mr. Huff, of Bibb, passed.

A resolution to pay A. P. Chappell and to pay Harris and Freeman, of Gordon county, money paid for licenses that, owing to a clerical error, could not be used. Passed.

A bill by Mr. Wooten, of Dougherty, to compensate the commissioner of roads and revenue in Dougherty by a stated salary instead of as now compensated.

A bill to incorporate the Hall County Alliance Banking and Warehouse Company, passed.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. today.

Senate Bills Approved.

A message was received from the governor approving the following senate bills:

An act to provide for a board of equalization real and personal property subject to taxation.

An act to establish a system of public schools in the town of Boston, Ga.

An act to authorize the judges of the superior courts of this state to fix and prescribe the grade of turnpike roads in this state.

WITH THE COMMITTEES.

Measures Acted on by the General Judiciary Committee.

The bill by Senator Williams, of the first, to provide that widows and minor children shall not be entitled to a year's support out of land where the vendor makes a deed and mortgage is given for purchase money, was recommended favorably. The present law allows this year's support.

Mr. Fleming's bill amending section 3331 of the code, which gives the lien of attachment priority over that of an ordinary judgment, obtained on a suit filed after the date of the attachment, was recommended favorably.

Mr. Martin's bill amending section 2626 of the code, which prescribes the manner in which shares in a bank may be levied on and sold, was recommended favorably.

Mr. Cagle's bill to exempt household and kitchen furniture and farm implements from taxation, was reported adversely.

The bill by Mr. Davis, of Lumpkin, to amend section 3700 of the code, increasing the fees of constables; by Mr. Smith, of Butts, increasing the fees of the justices of the peace and of the sheriffs; and by Mr. Smith, of Wilkes, amending section 1409 (a) of the code in relation to who shall practice medicine; by Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, to make it a misdemeanor for a mother to abandon or neglect an infant child for the purpose of concealing its maternity; by Mr. Wells, of Lee, to amend the constitution providing for two or more judges in the state, to be known as criminal judges, were all reported adversely.

Educational Committee.

The educational committee of the house will recommend that the following bills do pass:

A bill by Mr. Holtzclaw to establish a public school system in the county of Houston.

member be allowed to invite his friends to seats on the floor during the remainder of the session without a special resolution, was passed.

House Bills Read Once.

By Mr. Martin of Fulton—A bill to incorporate the Empire State bank, to be located in Atlanta. The incorporators are J. R. Tolson, M. A. Cason, of Georgia, and J. S. Tinsley, of South Carolina.

By Mr. Cotts of Sumter—To incorporate the American Transit Company.

By Mr. Lumsden of White—To repeal an act to provide when transfers and liens shall take effect as against third parties.

By Mr. Goodwin of Fulton—To fix the official bond of the receiver of tax returns of Fulton county at \$10,000.

By Mr. Holbrook of DeKalb—To change the salary of court reporters from \$15 to \$8.

By Mr. McDaniel of Rockdale—To incorporate the Bank of Rockdale in the city of Conyers.

By Mr. Wells of Marion—A resolution to pay a pension to the widow of Richard W. Bell.

By Mr. Sibley of Cobb—A bill to provide for a change in the code so as to provide for the disposition of the funds arising from the hire of county convicts.

Bills Passed by the House.

By Mr. Bush of Miller—To prohibit the driving of domestic animals belonging to others, out of their usual range without the owner's consent and to provide a penalty therefor.

By Mr. Frammel of Whitfield—To provide that all garden, field and grass seed sold in the state shall have branded or printed on the sacks or packages in which sold the year in which the seed was grown.

By Mr. Huff of Bibb—A resolution to provide for the indexing of the journals of the house and senate, and to pay Mr. J. Troup Taylor \$150 for same.

By Mr. Fleming of Richmond—To amend an act to declare a public nuisance and to declare any city or town a nuisance during their term of office to any other municipal office.

By Mr. Cagle of Pickens—To repeal an act consolidating the offices of clerk of the superior court and county treasurer of Pickens county.

By Mr. Holbrook of DeKalb—To incorporate the Georgia, Virginia and Baltimore Railroad Company.

By Mr. Lumsden of White—To establish a board of commissioners of roads and revenues in the county of White.

By Mr. Berner of Morgan—To incorporate the Thomson Banking Company of Macon.

By Mr. Calvin of Richmond—To authorize the city of Augusta to provide by ordinance for a registration of voters in each ward of the city, for a registry clerk in each ward, to limit the time for registering, and closing said registry.

By Mr. Calvin of Richmond—To incorporate the Seaboard and Augusta Railroad Company.

Senate, Kentucky.

The resolution by Senator Ellington calling for a joint committee of three from the senate and five from the house to inquire into the business before the general assembly, with a view to an early adjournment was taken up and passed.

The house resolution by Mr. Huff, of Bibb, to supplement the contingent fund by an appropriation of \$5,000, was adopted.

A bill by Mr. Morton, of Clarke, to repeal section 4 of the local option law of Clarke county, passed.

The bill by Mr. Morton establishing a dispensary in Athens under the management of the city council, was taken up. The bill permits the dispensary to sell in original packages, not to be drunk on the premises, alcoholic and malt beverages, except to minors and students of the university.

Senator Nunnally spoke in behalf of the measure.

"We have in Athens now thirty-six blind tigers, and in the county twenty more," said he, "and the people of Athens and the professors of the university believe that to grant them this privilege will do much towards suppressing the blind tigers and the consumption of mean whiskey."

Senator Todd said: "I desire to explain my position on this bill. I favor it because it seems that the people of Athens are determined to have whiskey. And if they must have it, it would be better for them to have pure whiskey, restricted and regulated. I do so with great apprehension lest the liquor traffic should be stamped with national disgrace."

Senator Ellington was opposed to the bill, and considered it an absolute surrender. He could not see how a bar of the character provided would do less harm than the blind tigers.

Senator Gill was opposed to the bill, and said he was for free trade and sailor's rights.

On motion of Senator Johnson, the bill was made the special order for today week, and fifty copies of the bill were ordered published.

A bill incorporating the town of Hazlehurst, passed.

A bill to establish a system of public schools for the town of Jonesboro, passed.

A bill by Senator Vincent incorporating the town of Nelson, in Pickens and Cherokee counties, passed.

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1866---THE OLDEST AND LARGEST HOUSE SOUTH---1891

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture and Shoes!

NEW GOODS!

THIS WEEK.

New Carpets, New Furniture, New Draperies and New Dress Goods

will be right in. Come early for choice.

We will this week unload a lot of Black Silks. Every piece is perfect and of the very best imported fabrics. They are in lengths from 8 to 16 yards and will be cleared out at once. Also a few more pieces in Black Henriettas and other Black Dress Goods and some in colors to go same way. Come this week.

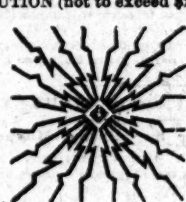
CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

HOW MANY DIFFERENT WORDS IN THE LETTERS OF THE WORD "CONSTITUTION."

A Free Education,

(FIRST CHOICE.)

Consisting of one year's course in any American Seminary or College, including all expenses, tuition and board, to be paid by the publishers of THE CONSTITUTION (not to exceed \$250.)



An American Trip.

(SECOND CHOICE.)

This prize consists of a trip to any City in the United States or to Cuba, all expenses to be paid by the publishers of THE CONSTITUTION, (not to exceed \$250.)

A HANDSOME HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS,

(THIRD CHOICE.)

(Value \$250), making altogether one of the most stylish and elegant "turnouts" imaginable.

THE PRIZES.

To the person sending us the largest list of English Words of not less than four letters constructed from letters contained in the word "CONSTITUTION" will be given their choice by the publishers of THE CONSTITUTION, of either "A FREE EDUCATION," the "AMERICAN TRIP," or the "HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS." A committee consisting of Teachers from the Universities and Public Schools of Georgia will be invited to be present and assist the Judges in the final award.

ADDITIONAL PRIZES TO BE AWARDED IN ORDER OF MERIT.

China Dinner Sets, Ladies' Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Silk Dress Patterns, French Mantle Cloaks, Portiere Curtains, Elegant Toilet Cases, Manicure Cases, Odor Cases, Ladies' Solid Gold Jewelry, Imported Fans, Elegant Japanese Novelties for Household Decorations, and many other useful, handsome and valuable articles.

RULES.

1. Lists are to contain English and Anglified words only, of not less than four letters each.

2. No letter can be used in the construction of any word more times than it appears in the word "CONSTITUTION."

3. Words having more than one meaning but spelled the same can be used but once.

4. Names of places and persons are barred.

5. Words will be allowed either in singular or plural but not in both numbers and in one tense only.

6. Proflexes and suffixes are not allowed by themselves but can be used in the construction of a complete word.

7. The main part only of Worcester's or Webster's Dictionaries may be used as the governing authority.

Each list must contain Name of person sending same (sign Mrs., Miss or Mr.) with full Post Office address and number of words.

Remember that every subscription sent means THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION FOR ONE YEAR, which is in itself the best and cheapest investment that can be made for the money. Circulation 156,000. WE WANT 200,000.

THIS CONTEST TO CLOSE SEPTEMBER 1, 1891,

ON WHICH DAY THE AWARDS WILL BE MADE.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, AND ENCLOSE \$1.00 FOR SUBSCRIPTION, TO

THE CONSTITUTION. - Atlanta, Ga.

SHERIFF'S TAX SALES FOR SEPTEMBER.

1891--Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first day of September, 1891, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

1. A lot in the first ward of Atlanta, Ga., containing 50x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of W. D. Stratton.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Markham street, in the first ward of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Carter and Martin, part of land lot No. 24, fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Lucinda Simmons.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Savannah street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, Ga., part of land lot No. 24, fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of W. S. Neal.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: A certain lot of land lying and being in land lot No. 51, of the fourth district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Samuel Hape, agent.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: A certain lot of land lying and being in land lot No. 51, of the fourth district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Samuel Hape, agent.

FORCE THEM OUT.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is a remedy which is far in advance of medical science, as it has been expelling Microbi from the blood, and curing the worst diseases for 50 years, and it is only recently that the medical world have concluded that

THE ONLY WAY
to cure disease is to force out the bacilli through the PORES OF THE SKIN.

SSS Never Fails to do this.

AN EDITOR Ma. W. C. CURTIS, Editor of the Richmond News, at Bordent, Va., says that he has been entirely relieved of an abscess which formed in his throat, and caused intense pain, by using SSS. He could not swallow solid food, and was in a most painful condition. He says that he took only three bottles, and that it effected a complete cure.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Babe Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that terrible after effect in such cases—Mrs. ANNE GARD, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1919.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES

TRADE MARK. Quality First and Always.

We have unequalled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.

PAULSEN, KILLAM & MOORE, Scientific Opticians, 86 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

ITS HISTORY.

For twenty-five years, and for twenty-five cents, it has never failed to cure as advertised. This is the history of

MINARD'S LINIMENT.

What many here are advertising do, to this remedy will do, and never disappear is it

THE KING OF PAIN,

and will cure all internal or external pains surely, speedily, and effectively. Testimonials and recommendations innumerable prove it to be the boon to mankind.

Sold by the dealers at 25 cents a bottle dec 14 sun the n r m

Bromo-Seltzer

10¢ CURES HEADACHE, NEURALGIA & NEUROSTHESIS

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. EMERSON DRUG CO. BALTO, MD.

We are prepared to promptly negotiate loans on business or residence property in Atlanta, Ga. Rates of interest furnished on application Southern Banking and Trust Company, corner of Broad and Alabama streets.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD

Georgia, operating the General Railroad of Georgia. Time card in effect August 9, 1920.

Atlanta to Florida No. 4 No. 12 No. 11

Ar Atlanta 7 10 am 7 10 pm 10 10 am 10 10 pm

Ar Griffin 10 30 am 10 30 pm 1 30 am 1 30 pm

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WHILE UNDER ARREST

HE SEALS HIS LAWYER'S BEST HAT

And Swaps It for Another on the Way to Jail—The Ammons Case—Yesterday with the Justices.

Here's a good one on Lawyer Frank Walker. It occurred yesterday morning, and the well-known attorney is minus a new and handsome five-dollar hat.

The hat was stolen from him by one of his clients while under arrest, and just after Judge Pat Owens had ordered him to jail.

Thus goes the story of a gambler well defended, a client's ingratitude, a lawyer's discomfiture, and a negro's cunning.

Ed Carter is a negro who was arrested a few days since, charged with playing "craps"—that bewitching game so fascinating to the average negro, and which carries many behind the bars of a jail. Carter's case was a bad one, and he employed the legal services of Mr. F. R. Walker to pull him out. Yesterday morning the case came up before Judge Owens. The testimony against the negro was strong, but the attorney made the best of the case. Laying his hat upon a table he eloquently argued before the judge the many reasons why this special negro should be adjudged not guilty.

He argued well, but Judge Owens remembered the evidence, and, in default of a one-hundred-dollar bond, ordered the negro to be carried to jail.

Bailiff Ray put his handcuffs on the negro and started out. The negro noticed that his lawyer was in conversation with the judge, and carelessly passed by his own battered hat, and picked up the pretty, new stylish black hat the man who had been trying to keep him out of jail.

Mr. Walker didn't notice it, and nobody else knew the difference.

When about half way to the jail Bailiff Ray and Carter met a negro wearing a neat straw hat. The two negroes evidently knew each other, and Carter suggested that they swap hats, as he didn't want to carry his new one to jail. The exchange was made without any parleying, and without exciting the suspicions of the bailiff.

In the meantime Mr. Walker finished his conversation with the judge, and started to leave the office. He then found how careless the negro had been with his hat, and at once sent to have the mistake corrected. The messenger reached the negro just after he entered the jail, and the tale of the exchange was unfolded. It was borne back to Mr. Walker, and he—well, he made Judge Owens and Bailiff Ray swear to secrecy.

But he forgot that the jail officials knew the story.

To Be Tried Today.

J. B. Ammons, the Macon man charged with cheating and swindling by Mr. T. Eckford, of the Atlanta carriage factory, was carried to the Atlanta Jail yesterday.

He gave bond for his appearance at court this morning.

The Wingfield Girl.

Lila Wingfield was tried before Judge Owens yesterday and sent to jail.

She is the negro who was arrested Sunday for stealing \$110 and a pair of cuff-bands from the Miss Rogan. She admitted stealing both the purse and the buttons.

More Negroes Jailed.

Walter Knox was sent to jail by Judge Owens yesterday, for simple larceny. The offense consisted of going into a fellow negro's trunk, and taking therefrom \$6 in money.

Burnell Stallings was found guilty of gambling, in the same court, and not being able to give bond, was sent to jail.

The Negro Captured.

Ed Bosworth has been captured in Louisville, Ky., and will be brought back to Atlanta.

Bosworth is the negro who worked a confidence game on a countryman, and was arrested on that charge. He was tried before Judge Owens, and found guilty. Just as the verdict was pronounced, he leaped from a window to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and although shackled with handcuffs, made good his escape.

Since then other charges have been made against him, and work has been received that he is held in Louisville.

A LONG TRIP

It Will Be to Those Who Will Not Use the Modern Steam Engine.

Some Atlanta boys no doubt feel tired by this time.

On Monday, Park Howell and Dudley Youngblood, both very well known here, left for Tallulah Falls. This was not fixed as their destination. Instead it is to be the starting point for a long tramp. From the pleasant Georgia resort they will foot it to Asheville, N. C.

They are both prepared for this rather lengthy walk. They intend to go as quickly as they can, consistent with an enjoyable trip and a sight-seeing expedition.

At Asheville they will be joined by Ashby and Howard Jones, and the four will from there tramp to the mountains of Virginia.

The double distance they will cover will be a severe hundred miles, but the boys are confident that in two to three weeks they will do it, and that too in time for Mr. Youngblood, a student at Athens, to reach college by the fall term.

Poison Ivy.

Poisonous eruptions from Ivy, Poison Oak and Tetter, Ringworm, Chafes, Ground Itch, and all itching skin diseases, are promptly and permanently cured by using Tetterine. Even family should have this valuable household remedy. 50 cents box, at druggists, or by mail on receipt of price, by

J. T. SHUPTRINE & BRO., Savannah, Ga.

Vigor, vitality and a healthy appetite, impaired by a little Angostura Bitters every morning. Sole Manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Let all the children attend the Demorest medal contest at opera house Tuesday night. Admission, 10 cents.

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or \$1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

CANADIAN SUMMER RESORT.

Lorne Park-by-the-Lake.

Hotel Lorne, a quiet family hotel, is beautifully situated in a forest park of ninety acres, on the shore of Lake Ontario, fifteen miles west of Toronto.

Frequent rail and steamboat communication with this city.

Boating, bathing, driving, lawn tennis, etc. For best terms \$10 per week for one person, \$16 for two persons. Address Lorne Park Company, Toronto, Ont.

Climate Same as Old Point Comfort.

Board, furnished room, gas, heat, English tuition, Latin, Greek, oral French, class education, calisthenics and drawing, only

\$40.00 PER QUARTER.

Write and inform yourself about this, one of the leading educational institutions of the south.

J. A. L. CASSEY, Principal, Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.

COL. C. J. WRIGHT, R.S., A.M., Cornwall, N.Y.

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY.

(Near Baltimore) for young ladies. \$25 per year. 28th year. Modern conveniences, large campus, full faculty, thorough training, home comforts. Send for catalogue.

Rev. J. H. TURNER, A.M., Principal, Lutherville, Md.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

DEPT. FRANKFORT, KY.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The session begins on September 1st, 1920. Send for catalogue.

Dr. J. H. TURNER, Principal, Frankfort, Ky.

Good music a specialty at the Demorest medal contest Tuesday evening.



POND'S EXTRACT

There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color.

Beware of imitations. Take POND'S EXTRACT. See landscape trademark on label wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

POND'S EXTRACT

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over Pimples, eruptions, etc.

Also for Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, etc. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c.

Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

USE HICKEY'S MAGIC HAIRLINE

For the prevention of baldness removing dandruff and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on diseases of the scalp free. For sale by all druggists.

H. H. HICKEY, manufacturer, No. 112 & 114 Eighth St., Augusta, Ga.

EVANSVILLE ROUTE

26 HOURS AND 50 MINUTES.

ATLANTA TO CHICAGO.

Solid trains to Nashville, and Pullman Vestibule Train of Day Coaches, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Cars, Nashville to Chicago. Union Depots, Quick-time. Ask your tickets via WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

—AND THE—

EVANSVILLE ROUTE.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS

—AND—

WOMAN'S WRONGS, INCLUDING

Some Careless Comments

—BUT—

NO REFLECTIONS!

For under that name Divinity is hid, If not entirely concealed from view. THE OPPOSITE AND ADMIRABLE SEX HELD UP TO NATURE.

DeGiv's Opera House

THURSDAY,

AUGUST 20TH, AT 8 P. M.

Lecture by Hon. Gawayne Hartridge, august 14th sun tues

GEORGIA

Normal and Industrial College

A STATE INSTITUTION

For the Education and Special Training of Georgia Girls.

—TO BE—

OPENED AT MILLEDGEVILLE,

On September 30, 1891.

Undoubtedly the best Female Educational Institution ever seen in Georgia. The PROSPECTUS, giving full information, is now ready, and should be read by every parent in Georgia who has a daughter to educate. For a copy write to J. H. HARRIS CHAPPELL, President, August 2nd fri sun tue Milledgeville, Ga.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 16 Mt. Vernon Place East Mount Vernon Institute.

Mrs. JULIA R. TUTTLEMAN and Mrs. ANNE CABELL Rust, Principals, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Boarding, Pupils limited to twenty. Students prepared for college. June 25th sat sun fri

Have You a Daughter to Educate?

Have you wisely and carefully selected the school she will attend? Her whole future depends upon your choice. Send for a catalogue and twelve elegant photographs.

NORFOLK COLLEGE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NORFOLK, VA.

Growth: 1887-'88, 214 pupils; '88-'89, 251; '89-'90, 290; '90-'91, 351.

The Finest Advantages for the Least Money.

Highest collegiate course in the state. \$15.00 expended annually to secure the best teachers. School of art, school of elocution and oratory, conservatory advantages. Pupils from twenty states.

Climate Same as Old Point Comfort.

Board, furnished room, gas, heat, English tuition, Latin, Greek, oral French, class education, calisthenics and drawing, only

\$40.00 PER QUARTER.

Write and inform yourself about this, one of the leading educational institutions of the south.

J. A. L. CASSEY, Principal, Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.

COL. C. J. WRIGHT, R.S., A.M., Cornwall, N.Y.

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